

New Methods to Characterize and Control Turbine Combustors

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Presented at the
Turbine Power Systems Conference
and
Condition Monitoring Workshop

February 25-27, 2002
Galveston, TX

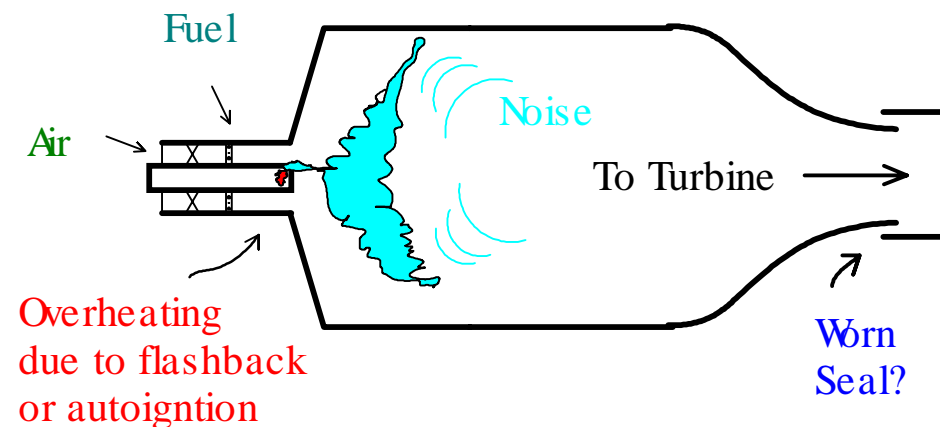


The National Energy Technology Laboratory



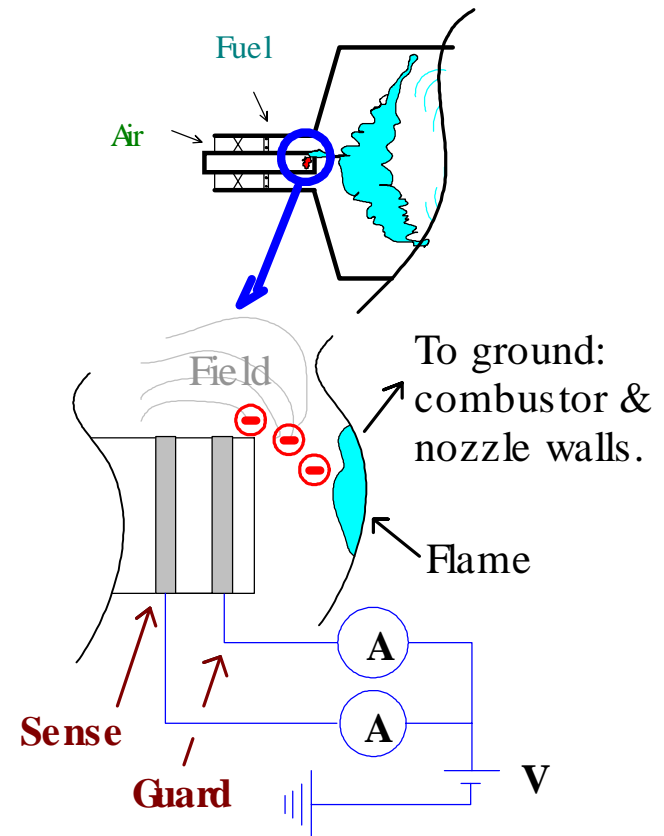
Sensors and Control for Turbine Combustion

- Address potential malfunctions in combustors
 - Flashback (upset conditions, worn or broken seals)
 - Auto-ignition (fuel changes)
 - “Vibration” (fuel & ambient changes, worn seals)
- Use feedback control to enhance performance
 - Accommodate *variable composition* syngas
 - Maintain low-emissions w/o tuning maintenance



A Low-Cost Sensor from Flame Ionization?

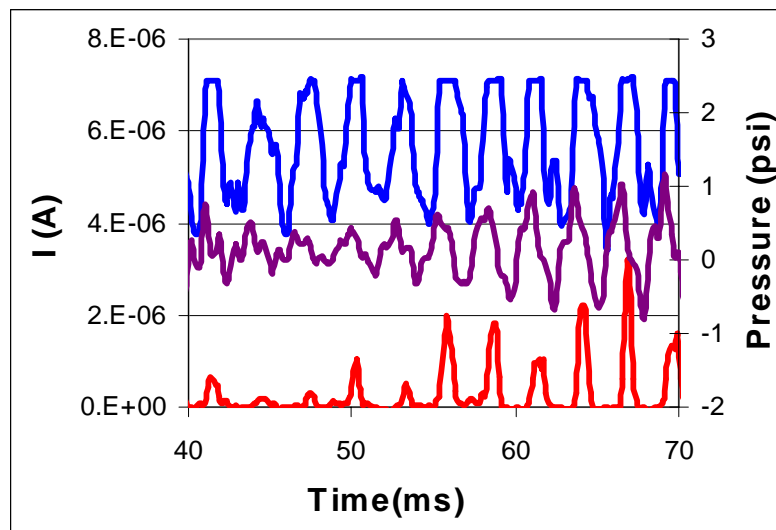
- **Flames are good conductors; lots of ions.**
 - Commercial applications: FID, piston engines, and safety systems.
 - Some physics: electrons especially mobile, will move outside of flame in response to applied fields.
- **Concept: insert equal potential electrodes on the fuel injector.**
 - “Guard” electrode captures mobile ions in the boundary layer.
 - “Sense” electrode detects the flame in the wrong place.



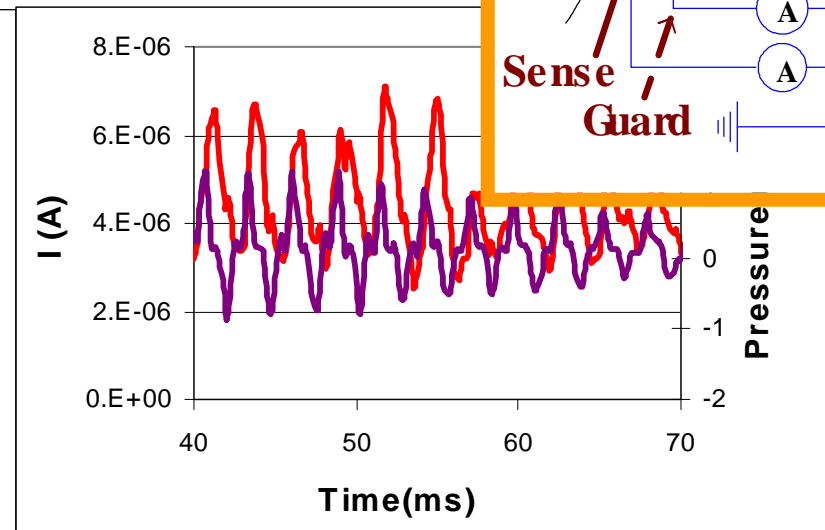
Concept Demonstration

- Laboratory 7.5cm diameter combustor
- Interesting observations
 - Response to dynamic pressure
 - With versus w/o guard shows charge mobility
 - Offset w/o guard = flame conductivity

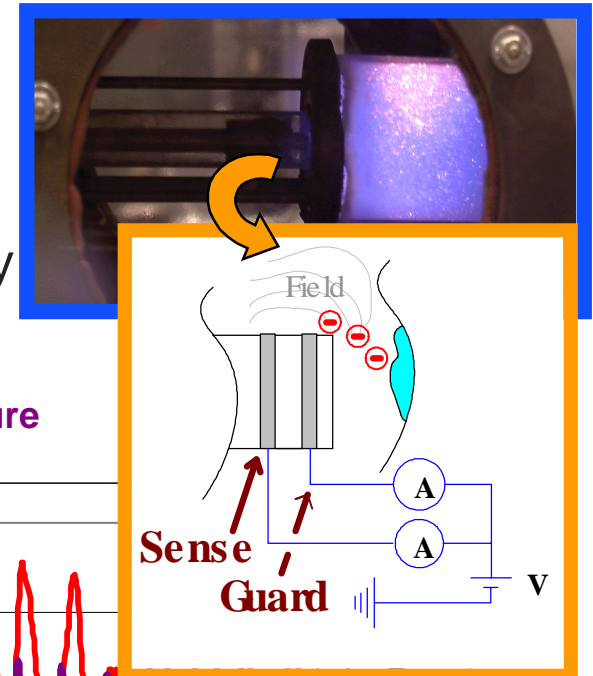
---- Guard Current ---- Sense Current ---- Dynamic Pressure



With guard voltage

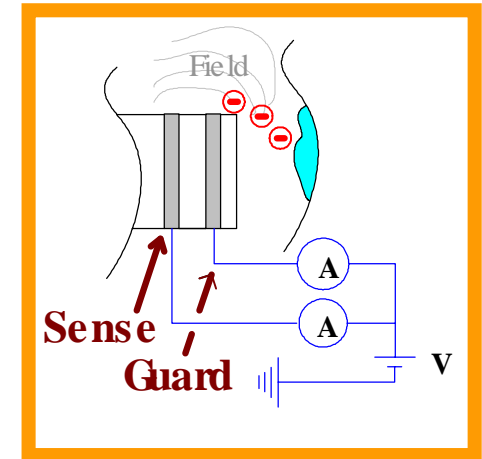
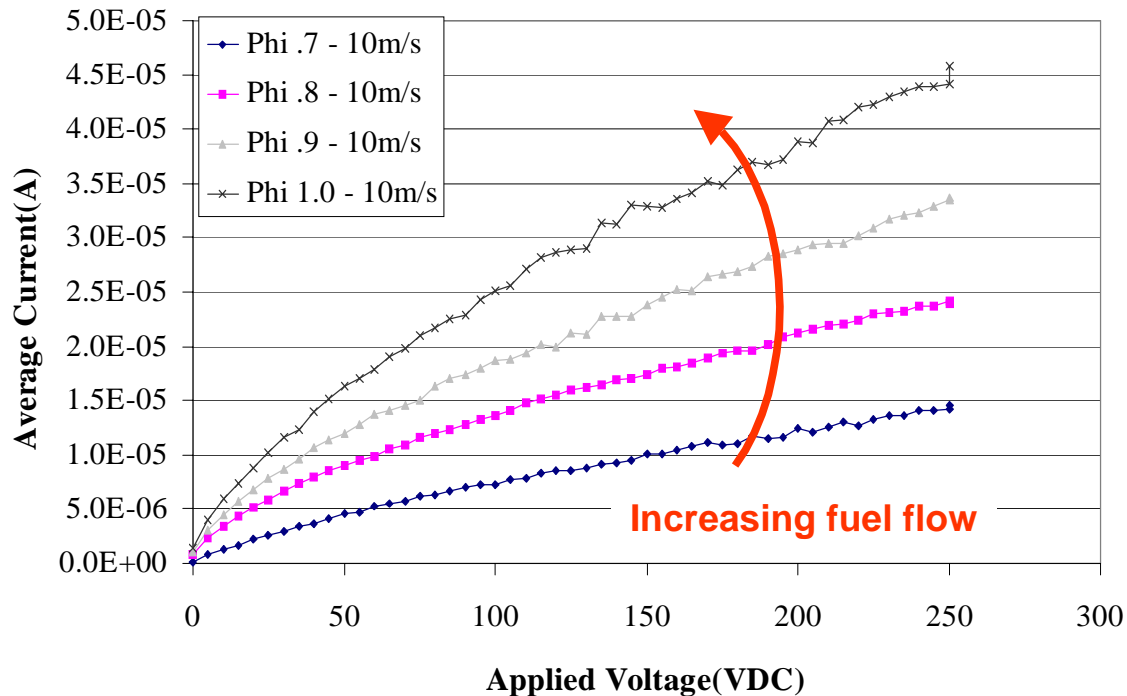


Without guard voltage



Sensing Fuel/Air Ratio

- Optical methods. OH^* , CH^* chemiluminescence
- CHO^* formyl radical ?
 - Better indicator of heat release (Najm, *et. al.* 1998).
 - CHO^+ is the cited as major species for ion formation.



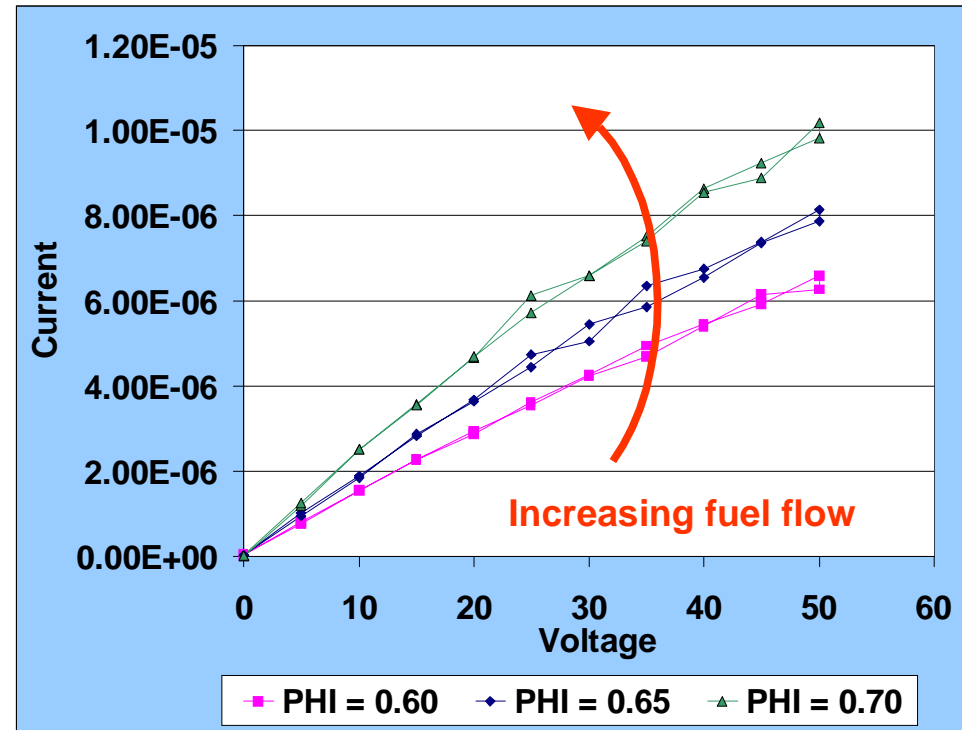
Guard current versus voltage at various fuel/air ratios (Phi)

Similar results from full-scale combustor test

- **NETL dynamic gas turbine combustor.**
 - 10 atmospheres, 590K inlet, ~1kg/s air flow
- **Test of isolated sensor similar to lab scale.**

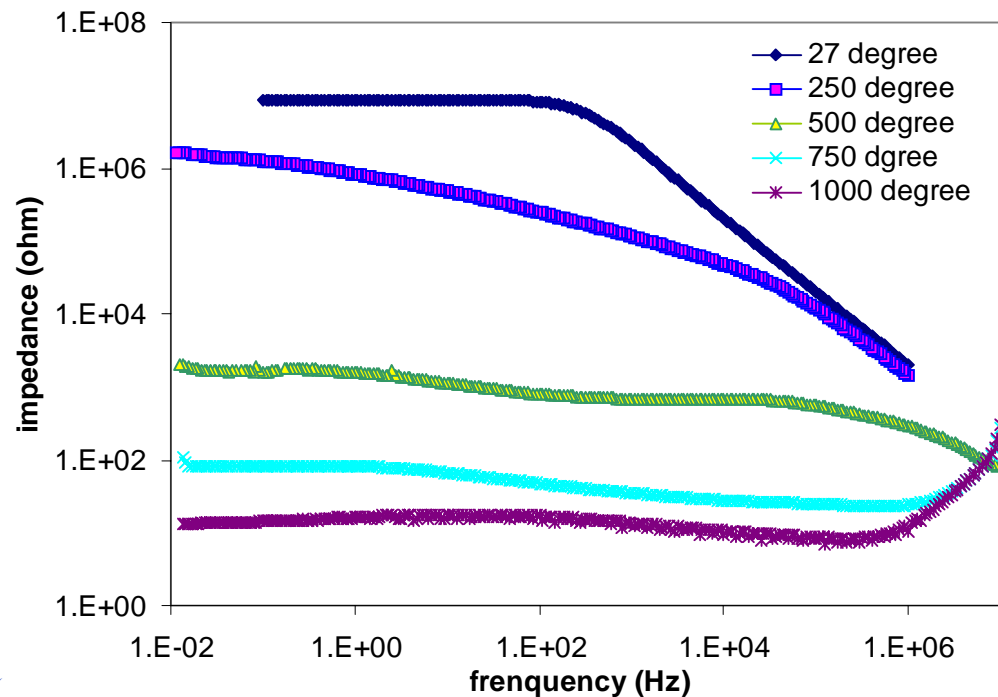


Isolated Electrode -
Tungsten Rod through
center of the center-body



Issues for practical application

- **Modern turbine combustors are lined with thermal barrier coatings (TBC).**
 - Measurements of impedance: not a problem
- **Flame anchoring changes complicate current interpretation.**



Measurement of
TBC impedance
versus AC
frequency
at temperatures
27C to 1000C
(S Mao, U. Pittsburgh)

Improving Combustor Reliability

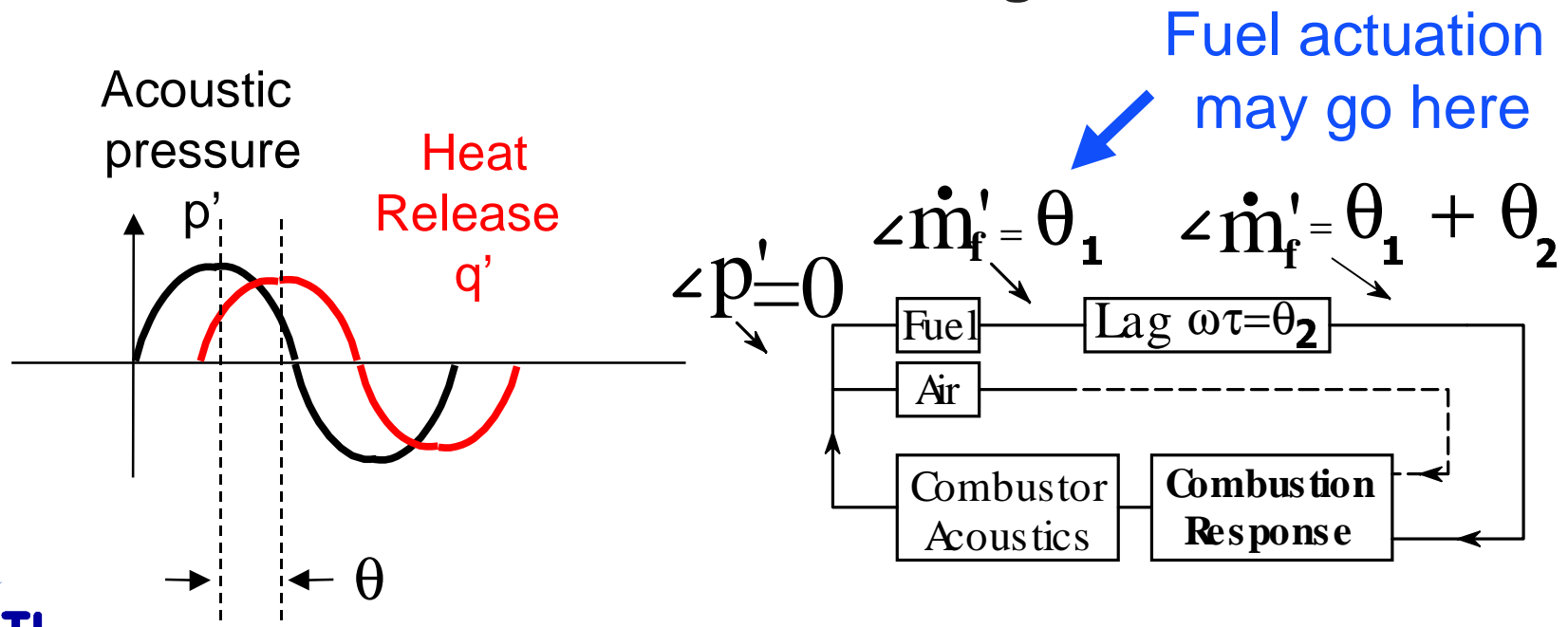
- **Current fleet of low-emission turbines**
 - Combustion dynamics (vibration) limits fuel tolerance.
 - Combustion vibration decreases component life.
- **A problem for coal syngas?**
 - Similar problems in two IGGC start-ups*.
 - Fuel flexibility desired for Vision 21 plants.



* DeBiasi, V. (1999). "Gasification on Track to Turn Problem Fuels into Electric Power and Products"
Gas Turbine World, Nov-Dec 1999, pp. 18.

Technical Approach

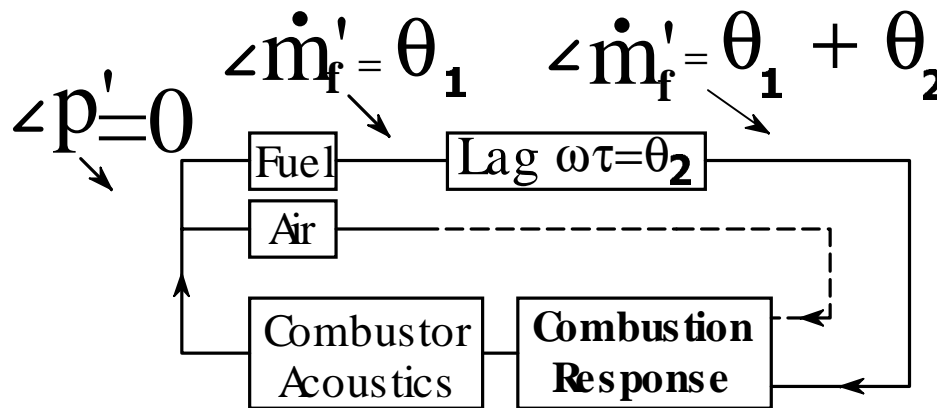
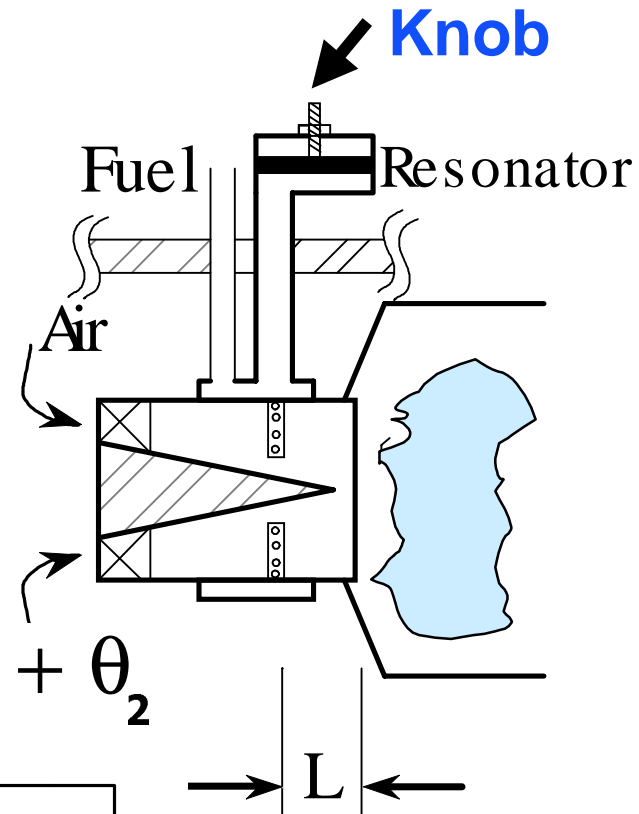
- Passive solutions: reduce gain, or change phase (e.g., adjust τ).
- Active solutions: can readjust as combustion response changes (fuel type, etc.)
- Drawback: actuation is a challenge.



Technical Approach (cont.)

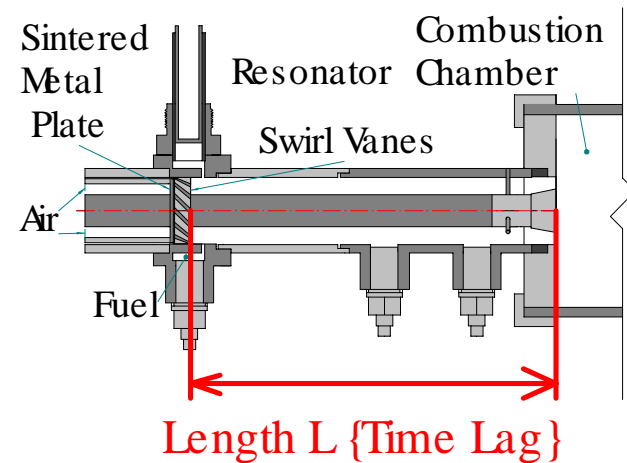
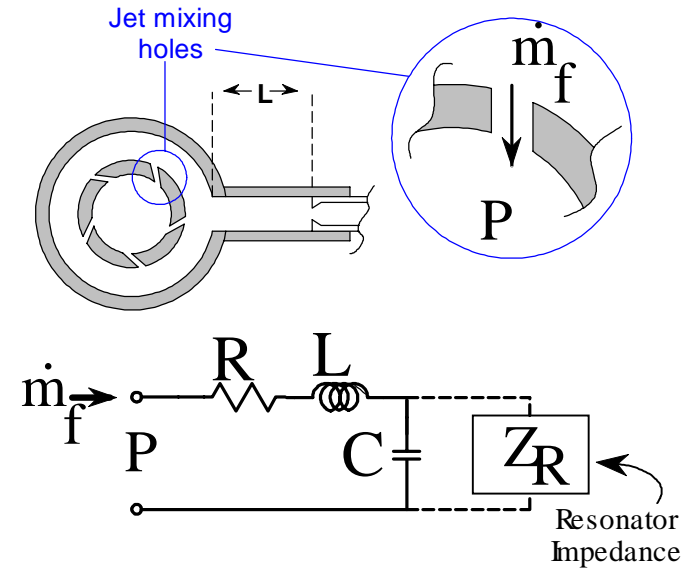
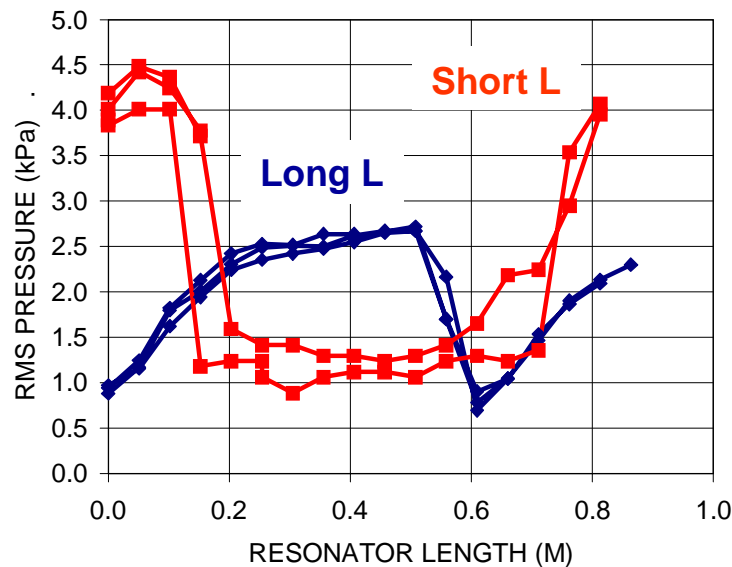
Schematic of Concept

- Passive time lag adjustments require hardware changes (L).
- Some adjustments in dynamic response possible via “**knob**”.
- How much adjustment?



Progress to date

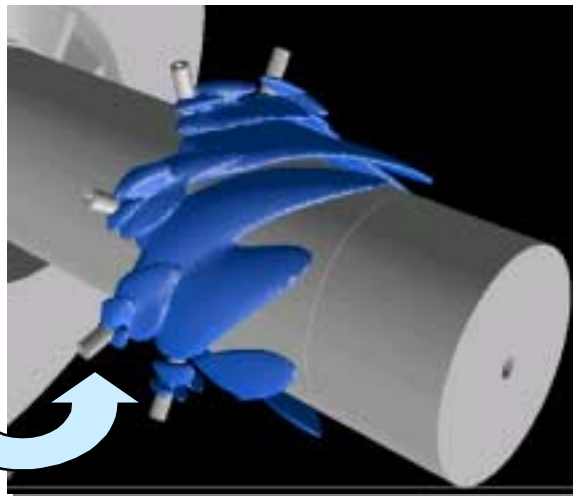
- Characterized the acoustic “adjustment” of practical fuel systems. (see ASME 2001-GT-0038).
- Reported first combustor trials at Advanced Gas Turbines Systems Research Combustion Workshop.



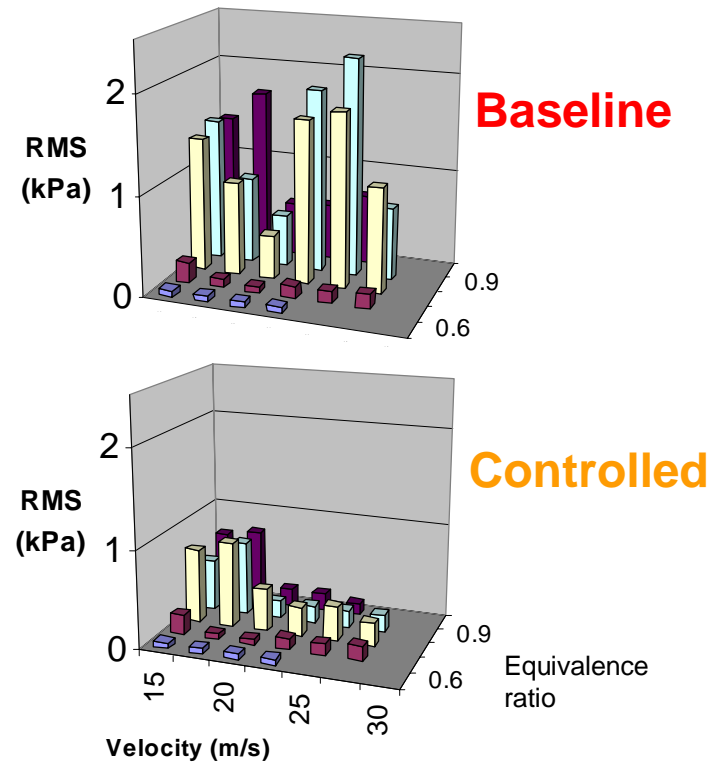
Encouraging results!

- Very good attenuation potential demonstrated.
- Work in progress: evaluate temporal mixing effects to avoid scale-up faux pas.

Temporal fuel jet trajectory may affect combustion response



Simulated fuel jet trajectory in full-scale premixer



Summary

- **Modern combustors can benefit from sense and control of:**
 - fuel/air ratio changes, flashback
 - dynamics from fuel variations
- **NETL is investigating two concepts:**
 - Use flame ionization for fuel/air ratio, flashback.
 - Passive-active control of combustor dynamics.
- **Work in progress**
 - Flame anchoring effects on ionization signal.
 - Scale-up mixing studies for passive/active control.

